

The London Gazette.

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From Tuesday November 8. to Saturday November 12. 1745.

A DECLARATION of the ARCH-BISHOP of Canterbury, and the BISHOPS in and near London, testifying their Abhorrence of the present Rebellion; With an Exhortation to the Clergy and People under their Care, to be Zealous in the Discharge of their Duties to His Majesty King GEORGE.

WHEREAS an Unnatural Rebellion has been Raised against Our Lawful and Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE in several Parts of the Kingdom, and is still Threatned in more, We have thought it Incumbent upon Us, out of Our Duty to God, to Our King, to Our Country, and to Our Holy Religion, in this Publick Manner to Declare Our Abhorrence of it, and to Warn both the Clergy and People under Our Charge, of the great Obligations they lie under, upon all these Accounts, to shew a hearty and an open Zeal for the Government in this Conjunction.

The Providence of God has indeed so Wonderfully appeared hitherto, both in timely Discovering the Treason, and in Disappointing Our Enemies of several Advantages they expected, that We have great Reason to trust in Him, that the Event will be to the Confusion of the Wicked Actors in this Rebellion; But however in a Matter of this High Nature, wherein Our Duty and Our dearest Interests are so deeply Concerned, no Endeavours ought to be thought Superfluous, nor Zeal Unnecessary.

We are the more Concerned, that both the Clergy and People of Our Communion should shew themselves hearty Friends to the Government upon this Occasion, to Vindicate the Honour of the Church of England, because the chief Hopes of Our Enemies seem to arise from Discontents artificially raised among Us, and because some, who have Valued themselves, and have been too much Valued by others, for a pretended Zeal for the Church, have Joyned with Papists in these Wicked Attempts; which as they must ruin the Church if they Succeed, so they cannot well and without great Reproach to it, if the rest

of Us do not **Clearly and Heartily Declare** our Detestation of such Practices.

We are not surprized, that Papists should rise up against a Government which they would never yet own, and endeavour to set a Person upon the Throne, who will Establish their Religion, and Ruin Ours: (tho' Rebellion is but an ill Return for the Quiet they have enjoy'd) But that profess'd Members of the Church of England should Joyn with them in this, and out of Private Discontents, Attempt to set up a Person whom they have so often and so lately Abjured, is so vile and detestable a thing, as may justly make them Odious both to God and Man; But at the same time to pretend a Zeal for the Church, that is, to joyn with Papists, to set up a Popish Pretender, to Support the Church of England, is such an Imposition upon the common Sense of Mankind, that nothing even in Popery it self can be more absurd, and nothing but an Infatuation from God, justly inflicted for Our Sins, can suffer to pass upon the Nation.

How much Blood this may cost, or what Ruin it may bring on Our Country, God only knows; But we think proper to observe to you, that the more clearly and openly We Declare Our selves for the Government, the less it will probably be: And that all those must have a Share in the Guilt of the Innocent Blood that shall be spilt, not only who actually Joyn in the Rebellion, but who do any way Promote it; or even by their Silence at this Juncture, shall give Hopes to the Pretender and his Friends, and just Cause of Jealousie and Suspicion to the Government.

And is this a Time to stand Neuters when all lies at Stake? Or is Popery become so Innocent of late, that it is Indifferent whether a Popish or a Protestant Prince be on the Throne? This We speak to those who have Owned the King's Title, and have Sworn to Maintain it, and are ready to do it again, as Occasion offers; who, We have reason to believe, are so many, that if They are true to their Oaths, the Government (humanly speaking) cannot be in any Danger: And is it not fit for all such Persons to consider seriously what those Oaths are, with which they have bound their Souls? They have not only Abjured the Preten-

Pretender, and his Title; but have Sworn to Defend King *George* to the utmost of their Power, against all Traiterous Conspiracies and Attempts whatsoever, which shall be made against His Person, Crown, or Dignity; and to the utmost of their Power to Maintain and Defend the Succession of the Crown against the said Pretender, and all other Persons whatsoever.

These Words do not only import, that We will not Rebel against the King; But that We will be Active for Him according to our several Stations, especially in Times of Danger, when Rebellions are raised against Him: They who are called to be Soldiers, by Fighting Courageously for Him; They who are Magistrates, by Using their Authority for His Support; They who are Ministers, by their Prayers, by their Preaching, and by their Admonishing those under their Care, of their Duty to Him; and all of Us, by a Cheerful Ready Declaration of Our Resolution to Stand by him.

Such a Conduct would Discourage the Rebels, and Animate the Government, would put an End to Our Troubles, and Support His Majesty in the Just Possession of the Crown, which was Settled upon his Family with very Mature Consideration, and for Just and Weighty Reasons, as being the next Family of the Royal Blood that were Protestants, from whom only We could expect Protection in Our Religious and Civil Liberties, which are the Birthright of the People of *England*, and which no Man has a Right to invade. This Settlement was Established by the whole Legislature, and Confirm'd by many Acts of Parliament, made in Two different Reigns, and under the Prevalency of each of the Unhappy Divisions of Parties among Us; several of them, in the last Years of Our late Gracious Queen, and has been, from time to time, Sworn to by almost all, of all Orders and Degrees of Men among Us.

As this Settlement was made for the Security and Benefit of these Kingdoms, so have We all the Reason in the World to think Our selves Happy in that Person, who, by all this Authority, at present Reigns over Us: Even His Enemies are forced to Confess, that He is a very Good and Gracious Prince: He lives in the Constant Communion of the Church of *England*, and has given Us both His Oath, and His repeated Royal Word to Protect it; and He has not, by any Thing He has done, given Us the least Reason to Suspect, but that it will flourish at least, as much under His Government, as under that of the Best of His Royal Predecessors.

But if the Pretender should prevail, what can the Church of *England* expect, but Ruin and Destruction? A Popish Prince upon the Throne, Bigotted to his Religion, and Heated with what will then be called III Usage, together with a long Train of Papists in the Succession, can bode nothing, but Fatal and Irrecoverable Ruin to it. May not We in this Matter Appeal to the Experience of all Countries, whether a Succession of Popish Princes have not Ruined the Protestant Religion where-ever it has been Planted. They

are obliged by the Laws of their Church, to Exterminate out of their Dominions what they call Heresy, which their Canonists treat as a Crime more Heinous than either Murder or Rebellion. And these Laws They never fail to put in Execution when they have full Power to do it; as We may be Satisfied from what was done in *Flanders*, where, according to the Account of Writers of that Communion, above Fifty Thousand were put to the most miserable Deaths.

To pass over the Massacres and Horrible Persecutions in *France*, *Savoy*, and other Foreign Countries, Let Us call to mind how much this Church and Nation suffered in the Bloody, tho' Short Reign of Queen *Mary*, contrary to Solemn Promises; when not only many were put to Death, as Hereticks Convict, but the Torture was Ordered for all whom They Suspected, and who wou'd not Confess, according to the Barbarity of the Inquisition; which Horrid Court, or something very like it, wou'd Probably have been Set up in this Kingdom, had that Popish Reign lasted but a little longer: And We have reason to fear it wou'd Effectually be Established here, if ever God, for Our Sins, shou'd suffer another Popish Prince to be Settled on this Throne.

The Progress that was made toward the Bringing this Yoke of Bondage upon Us, and the Miseries with which we were Threatened under the late Unhappy King *James*, are too fresh in Our Thoughts to be forgotten: And what beseel that Unfortunate Prince, will certainly be remembered and Resented by him who claims an Indefeasible Right to his Kingdoms.

But besides this, How must the Pretender look upon the Clergy of the Church of *England*, after all that They have been doing for near Thirty Years together? They were the Clergy, that in the time of King *James*, did justly alarm the Nation with the Dangers of Popery; from whence followed all that was done at the Revolution. And the Clergy have every Year since that, upon the Fifth of *November*, given God Thanks for what was then done, for making all Opposition fall before Him (the Prince of *Orange*) till He became our King. They have not only taken all the Oaths Established by Law, but have used the Daily Prayers, and those of the several Fasts and Thanksgivings, for the Prosperity of the Government. They have frequently, from time to time, in their Addresses from the Convocation, and from their respective Dioceses, promised to Stand by the Protestant Succession. How must the Pretender look upon Persons, that have done all this? That have Prayed against Him, that have Addressed against Him, that have Sworn against Him, and Abjured Him for so many Years together?

What a Reproach will this Matter then be to the Church of *England*? Such of Us as stand true to Our Oaths, will then be called Rebels and Traitors; and such as do not (if any shall be so wicked) will be called Atheists and Infidels for taking Abominable Oaths against their Consciences. What Scandal will this give to Our People?

ple? and how will they be apt to turn Papists in great Numbers, when We, that should direct and stand by them, shall fall under such Reproaches? But We hope better, tho' We thus Speak; and that God will not suffer these fore Judgments to come upon Us, and our Country.

We do therefore, in the Name of God, call upon all those who are under Our Care, in the first place to humble themselves before God, for the great and crying Sins of the Nation; for that Spirit of Infidelity and Libertinism; of Unthankfulness for the Mercies of the Gospel; of Formality and Hypocrisy; of Strife and Envy, of Hatred and Animosity, which are so rife among Us: and which are generally the Forerunners of the Destruction of any People. Let Us all cry mightily, to God, to avert these Judgments which We have so justly deserved; that He would *Save His People, so often and so wonderfully preserved by Him, and not give His Heritage to Reproach*; that he would not suffer this Church to be Overrun with Superstition and Idolatry, or leave Us to the Mercies of them, *whose Mercies are cruel*. Let Us particularly Pray for the Preservation of the Person and Government of our most Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE, that God would *Cover His Enemies with Shame*; but that upon Himself and his Posterity, *the Crown may ever Flourish*. We do also Charge both Clergy and People, as they will be Answerable for the Destruction, that may otherwise come, both upon the Church and Nation; that They endeavour to Strengthen the Hands of the Government in this Dangerous Conjunction: The Clergy by plainly Admonishing their Flocks of their Duty, both to their King and Country; and the People by a Cheerful Declaration of their Readiness to Stand by the Government. And let all of Us, forgetting all Differences, and Animosities, make this the great Contention, who shall act with the truest Zeal against the Common Enemy.

And God grant: that We may Att, in this Our Day, see the Things that belong to Our Peace, before they are hid from Our Eyes.

Novemb. 3.

4715.

THO. CANTUARY

Joh. London.

Jonathan Winchester

Jo. Lickfield & Co.

Ric. Peterborough.

W. Sarant.

Jo. Bangor.

W. Lincoln

St. James's, November 11. The following Ad-
dresses have been presented to His Majesty.

An humble Address of the General Assembly of South Carolina; as also an humble Address of the Commons House of Assembly convened at Charlestown in South Carolina, having been transmitted from America, were presented to his Majesty by Joseph Boscawen and Richard Boscawen, Esqrs. Agents for South Carolina, introduced by the Right Honourable James Stanhope, Esq; one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Which Xdare ~~for~~ ^{for} His Majesty was pleased to receive
very graciously.

Ratisbon, Nov. 7. Letters from Buda of the 25th of last Month relate, that the Grand Vizier had sent Orders to the Governor of Belgrade, to make Rejoicings for three Days together for their Conquest of the Morea, in which Order he made use of this Expression, That God had put into their Hands more Places than they themselves could have hoped for. In Consequence of these Directions the Cannon were fired round the Walls on the 17th and 18th inst. with the other Marks of Joy usual on such Occasions: The next Day a Fire broke out, which consumed near 600 Shops and Houses. The Grand Signior was then at Adrianople, and the Vizier was shortly expected to Winter there. This Evening the Regiment of Foot of Maximilian Staremberg is expected here from the lower Rhine in their way to Hungary. The Recruits in those Circles, both for the Emperor and the Venetians, go on with very good Success; and the Letters from Vienna now speak of a War with the Turks as certain.

Hambourg, Nov. 12. Letters from Copenhagen of the 9th Instant advise, that the Danish Fleet commanded by the Great Admiral Count Guldens- lew, having for some time past cruised off the Coast of Rugen, and being well informed that the Swe- dish Fleet is returned into Carlscrona, came into the Bay of Kiog on the 8th. Letters from the Confederate Army before Stralsund, give the fol- lowing Account. Attacks had been several Days carried on with great Diligence against those Parts of the Swedish Intrenchment which defend- ed the Gates called Tribsee and Knieper, as if the Design of the Confederates was to have en- tered by these Attacks: But this was contrived to

which was to surprize that part of the Intrenchment which covered the Gate of Franck, where General Wackerbart had been assured by Lieutenant Colonel Keppen Aid de Camp to the King of Prussia (who was well acquainted with the Avenues of the River) that Men might pass by the Bridge through a Water no higher than up to the Waist. Defenders likewise reported, that the said Gate of Hespok was kept open Day and Night, for the Convenience of the three Regi-

tion wherever it has been planned. They expect the program to be continued in all countries, whether a succession or We in this matter appeal to the Ex-ting Hotel and discoverable Rain to in-

ments of Horn, Trautfetter and Mellin which lay incamped to defend the Intrenchment. General Wackerbart formed a Design to surprize the Town at the same time. The whole Project being laid before his Prussian Majesty by General Wackerbart was approved, and the intire Direction of it given to him, it was executed in the following manner: The Night between the 4th and 5th Instant; 6600 Saxon and Prussian Foot and 1500 Horse were drawn out for this Enterprize, under the Command of the Lieutenant Generals Seckendorf and Pannewitz, and the Major Generals Cassel, Loben, Eickstedt and Bredau, Lieutenant-Colonel Koppen was ordered to move first with a strong Detachment of Foot, and passing out of the Camp he marched pretty far about, 'till coming to the Sea side he turned towards the Town by the way he had proposed, a second Detachment led by Major-General Loben marched towards the Barrier of the Intrenchment, a third Detachment under Major-General Cassel advanced towards another part of the Intrenchment, a Number of Ingenieurs, Gunners and Workmen with the Body of Reserve following this Detachment, and the Horse commanded by Major-General Eickstedt moved another way; at Midnight all these Detachments were advanced to the Places whither they were ordered respectively. Then General Wackerbart sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Koppen, to enter the Intrenchment by the Sea side, which he did accordingly, and came upon the Back of the Swedish Regiments. The other Detachments immediately moving up broke into the Intrenchment at the Barrier and other parts. Lieutenant-Colonel Koppen hastened to the Gate of Franck; but some of the Swedes having ran thither at the first Alarm, he found the Bridge drawn up, and the Barrier of the Counterscarp shut. The Design of entering the Town being thus prevented, the three Swedish Regiments were charged and intirely defeated, only 100 Men who were just before ordered to Denholm escaping, and a few others with some Colours getting off in some flat-bottomed Boats which happened to lie near at hand. About 500 Men and a good Number of Officers were taken Prisoners, among them the two Lieutenant-Colonels of the Regiments of Trautfetter and Mellin. The Confederates took likewise 25 Pieces of Cannon, with a great Quantity of Ammunition, and the Tents and Baggage of three Regiments. The Action being over, the Pioneers were set to work on a Line to cover the Beliegers; and on the 5th at 10 in the Morning, 4 Pieces of Cannon found in the Intrenchment began to fire on the Hornwork before the Gate of Franck: At two in the Afternoon the Belieged made a Sally, to dislodge the Confederates before they were better cover'd, but they were repulsed. The same Day General Wackerbart sent Lieutenant-General Seckendorf to Grypswalde, to give the King of Prussia an account of the happy

Success of this Enterprize, which cost the Confederates no more than 17 Men killed and 40 wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Koppen is made a Colonel. On the 9th the 20000 Men appointed for the Descent on the Island of Rugen were embarked. If the Wind continued favourable, they were to make that Attempt yesterday; Dispositions being made for landing that whole number of Men in half an hour's time. Some Advices say, that since the surprizing of the Intrenchment before Stralsund, 200 Swedes have deserted to the Confederates, who reckon to be Masters of that Place by the end of this Month.

Dublin, Nov. 3. The Duke of Grafton and the Earl of Galway, Lords Justices of this Kingdom, arrived here on Tuesday last about 10 in the Morning. The Earl of Galway having the Gout went privately to the Castle. The Duke of Grafton at his landing was met by four of the Privy Council deputed from the board who were assembled upon this Occasion. His Grace with two of the Lords of the Council and one of the Lords Justices Secretaries went into the Archbishop of Dublin's Coach, which with several other Coaches of the Nobility and Persons of Rank were sent to attend their Excellencies, and proceeded from Ring's-End to the Castle, being attended by the State-Trumpets and by a Troop of Horse, the Sheriffs riding on each side of the Coach, which was followed by a long Train of other Coaches; the Streets were lined by the Regiments of Foot quartered here and by the City-Militia, and crowded with Spectators. At Stevens-Green the Duke was complimented by the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and the rest of the Corporation in their Formalities. Being come to the Castle, their Excellencies went up to the Council Chamber, where the late Lords Justices and the Council were sitting. The new Commission being read and Lords Justices sworn, the Sword was delivered to them, and they took their Places at the Board, and the Possession of the Government. Yesterday their Excellencies were attended by the City, in whose Name the Recorder made a very handsome Speech, and this Day by the University.

Edinburgh, Nov. 6. We have Advice, that a Detachment sent by the Earl of Ilay into Lorne, to intercept a Party of about 400 of the Lord Broadalbin's Men, who were in Motion to join the Rebels, hath obliged them to separate and return to their respective homes. The Earl of Mar has been joyned by the Earl of Seaforth, Sir Donald Macdonald, and others with their Clans; and having now all the Force he could reckon upon, the Number does not exceed 7000 Men in all, and great Part of them are not armed for Service. He is fortifying Perth, and the Bridge of Earn; and has Parties out at Falkland and other Places, consuming all the Forage within 10 Miles South and West of him. The Duke of Argyle continues encamped at Stirling.

Manchester, Nov. 9. Major General Wills arrived here Yesterday Morning, and has had Advice from General Carpenter that he marched from Durham on the 7th towards Lancaster, where the Rebels now are, and none but a few Papists have joyned them. The Lord Widdrington with others of that Party came hither privately on

on the 7th, but quickly went away again. Major General Wills is preparing to march directly to Lancaster, and has sent to acquaint General Carpenter what time he shall be there, that he may regulate his Motions accordingly.

Whereas his Majesty has been pleased to Order the Right Honourable the Commissioners and others for the Affairs of Chelsea Hospital, to examine into the Pretensions of the Officers Widows; these are to give Notice, that such Widows who are on the Establishment of Widows whose Husbands did belong to the following Regiments, and are in and about London, do attend at the Chelsea Board at the Horse Guards on the following Days.

The Foot Guards

Orkney's

Kirke's

Forfar's

Seymour's

O'Hara's

Hills

North and Gray

Orrery's

Phillip's

Hartford's

Hamilton's

Stearne's

Meredith's

Handasyde's

Butler's

Whetbam's

Pearce's

Desney

Farrington

Newton

Molesworth's

Elliot's

Evans's

Leigh's

Rooke's

Frank's

Ed. Stanhope's

Kane's

Prendergast

Alexander's

Wynn's

Wm. Stanhope

Sir Robert Rich

Sir Charles Hotham's

Lord Mark Kerr

Stanwix

Munden

Clayton

Tyrrell

Du Bourgay

Price

Colingwood's

Hastings

These Regiments on Friday the 18th of November 1715, those that are distant from London on Friday the 9th of December 1715.

These Regiments are to appear on Tuesday the 22d of November 1715, those at a distance on Tuesday the 13th of December.

On Friday the 25th of November 1715, those at a distance from London on Friday the 16th of December.

Lord Stanly

Sanley

Lord Curzon

Lord Barrymore's

Earl of Stair's

Colonel Pocock's

Sutton's

Webbs

Count Nassau's

Gore's

Lord's

Hospital

Cavalliers

Columbine

Lord Portmore

Gorge's

Lord Peterborough

Hospital in Portugal

Colonel Godwin's

Major Fredway

Co. Ogilvie

Co. Cusack

Cambon's

Parsons's

Macca's

Lapell's

Col. Nugent

Duke Scomberg's

Col. Fielding's

Newfoundland

New England

Invalids

in order to be examined in regard to their Pretensions to his Majesty's Bounty, pursuant to his Majesty's Instructions to their Lordships; and such of the Widows (who shall omit on any pretence whatsoever to appear as above directed) will not be admitted to receive any Pay or Pension to which they may at present have any Claim or Demand, and will likewise be excluded the benefit of a Pension for ever hereafter; and every Widow upon her Appearance will be required to make Oath of her Qualifications, and upon Conviction of Perjury shall be prosecuted with the utmost Severity; and to prevent any Abuse, every Widow claiming a Pension, shall on the Day prefixed bring a Certificate from the Commanding Officer in whose Regiment her Husband serv'd, and in what Quality.

Westminster H.

By virtue of an Act of Parliament made in the first Year of the Reign of his present Majesty; and by Order of the Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, you of the Red Regiment of Westminster are required to appear in Person, or send a fit and able Man to be list'd for you in Covent Garden on Thursday the 17th Instant, with a good Musquet and a Bayonet fitted thereto, a Carouch Pouch (with Shoulder and Sword Belts, and sling, each of Buff) And likewise bring with you half a Pound of Powder, and half a Pound of Bullets, as you will answer the contrary at your Peril.

The